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and industry today demand decisive action for the supplanting of the present system of war and monstrous armaments by international courts and the judicial settlement of disputes between nations as between men. It took no other action which aroused such deep interest or such great enthusiasm as its endorsement unanimously of the effort to establish the International Court of Arbitral Justice and the united endeavor of the nations to prevent the atrocities of war. The resolution making this declaration of the sentiment of the Congress was offered by the president of the Congress himself, M. Canon-Legrand, at the close of the last session of the Congress.

"The European delegates to this Congress," he said, "are all desirous of telling their American colleagues emphatically that we with you are partisans of the admirable system of arbitration, and that we like you are desirous of seeing the atrocities of war reappear no more on the surface of the globe. It is in this order of ideas that I propose, in my personal capacity and speaking in the name of many foreign delegates—and if, gentlemen, my prayer can have an effect on them, I will ask all the foreign delegates, whoever they may be—to give proof of gratitude to the numerous Americans in this beautiful country in which we are at this moment, in voting with unanimity the resolution which I am going to present you. It is this: 'The Congress affirms its desire to see established as soon as possible international official conferences which will insure between nations the existence of arbitral courts established in the broadest sense, and of a nature to insure an equitable solution of all international disputes, whether between citizens of different States or between States; and the Congress declares adherence to the principle of a combination of nations, where and when it may be possible, to endeavor to prevent the atrocities of war.'"

The resolution was supported in earnest speeches by Sir John E. Bingham, former member of the British Parliament, representing the London Chamber of Commerce, and several other members of the Congress, and the scene of its adoption was the most stirring and impressive scene of the Congress. "With loud shouts of approval from all sides," says the report in the *Boston Herald*, "the 800 delegates to the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the world voted in favor of the establishment of an international court of arbitration for the purpose of adjudicating all differences between nations and preventing war in the future. When the resolution presented by M. Canon-Legrand, the president of the Congress, was unanimously carried, there was a tremendous demonstration by the delegates. They stood up on their chairs and shouted themselves hoarse. 'Hurrahs' and 'Vives' echoed through the hall."

At the great banquet in the evening following this memorable demonstration, President Taft, amidst prolonged and enthusiastic cheering, closed his eloquent address with the following words:

"I wish only to speak of another subject, not the influence upon this country by the coming of these delegates and these chambers of commerce, but the influence upon the world of their coming here to meet us and our meeting them. You come here for trade—to promote trade—and trade is peace. And if trade had no other good thing connected with it, the motive, the selfish

motive in love of trade that keeps off war in order that trade may continue, is a sufficient thing to keep up trade for. I am not going to bore you with a reference to what can be done toward peace, for I have talked all over the country on that subject till those of my audience who are American citizens are tired of it ('No, no'); but I believe that we must have some solution of the problem that arises and some escape in the future from the burden that is imposed by this increasing armament of nations. And you will never have the solution until you have furnished some means of certainly and honorably settling every international controversy, whether of honor or vital interest, by a court upon which all nations may rely. And if, as I believe, meetings like this stimulate the desire and the determination to reach some such result, I hope they may continue year after year until the dawn of permanent peace shall be with us."

Sweden's Attitude Toward Russia.

By Professor Torild W. Arnoldson.

ANTI-RUSSIAN AGITATION IN SWEDEN, HEADED BY DR. SVEN HEDIN AND PROF. PONTUS FAHLBECK, IS CHECKED BY THE SANE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH ARRANGES FOR A FRIENDLY MEETING BETWEEN THE KING AND THE CZAR.—THE KING RECEIVES THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SWEDISH PEACE SOCIETY IN PRIVATE AUDIENCE.

The advocates of militarism in Sweden have recently made a tremendous effort to arouse the people against Russia. According to these martial patriots, the latter country is constantly plotting the conquest of the Scandinavian peninsula. Therefore, when the new radical parliament refused to add another ironclad to the Swedish navy a popular subscription was launched, and the money thus collected offered to the government as a direct gift of the people. The agitation was carried into the humblest classes of society. Even the widow's mite was accepted—the saving of one cup of coffee per day—and an old Laplander is said to have killed one of his reindeer and offered its hide as his contribution to the battleship fund.

This anti-Russian campaign was championed by Prof. Pontus Fahlbeck, who openly advocated a political alliance with Germany against England and Russia, and Dr. Sven Hedin, the famous explorer of inner Asia, who in his pamphlet, "A Word of Warning," so viciously attacked the eastern "Barbarian" that his generous host and patron, the Russian Emperor, was constrained to exclude him from the Russian Geographical Society, of which he had been an honored member. The pamphlet proved so much the more dangerous to the friendly relations between Russia and Sweden, as it was speedily translated into German under the title "Ein Warnungsruf," and published by the noted Brockhaus firm in Leipzig, accompanied by this sensational poster: "Die Russische Gefahr. In Schweden ueber eine Million Exemplare verkauft! 50 Pf."

In his latest counter-pamphlet "Krigsfaran" (The War Danger), Mr. K. P. Arnoldson, the noted Swedish peace worker, remarks that the Russian Minister at Stockholm must have been a man of extraordinary patience, especially if he remembered how in past wars

Sweden was nearly always the aggressor, and how the Russians used to pray in their litany: "May a merciful God save us from pest, famine, and the Swedes."

In the same brochure we find a quotation from a Gothenburg leading daily, translated from the Russian paper *Novoje Vremja*, which is especially interesting because it gives a picture of the Russian view of the situation. The article is written by an ex-officer in the Russian navy, and in all earnestness goes to show that it is Russia that is in constant danger of an attack from Sweden, not the reverse. The writer pretends to be intimately acquainted with conditions in Sweden and Finland. He thinks that the latter country has gradually developed from a law-abiding Russian province to an irreconcilably hostile state within the state, and the Swedes, thanks to numerous volunteer organizations, have developed such a high military efficiency that the two countries, in case of need, could muster a combined army of 600,000 men, ready, on short notice, to invade Russia.

The danger, if not the injustice, of the anti-Russian propaganda in Sweden made official intervention necessary. So the Swedish government, in order to stay the growing excitement, arranged for a friendly meeting between the King and the Czar, which took place in the Finnish archipelago on the 24th of July last. The significance of this meeting is officially recognized by the following communiqué issued by the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"The visit recently paid by their Majesties the King and Queen of Sweden to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Russia has been of a purely intimate character, in accord with the express wish of the monarchs. At the same time the meeting afforded a welcome opportunity for the foreign ministers of the two countries to become personally acquainted and to exchange views on questions of common interest to Sweden and Russia. On both sides the conviction has grown stronger that the two governments, actuated by only peaceful intentions, are both firmly resolved to exert themselves to knit more firmly the ties of friendship that bind the two neighboring states together. Furthermore, it has been observed on both sides that there is not the slightest intention to venture upon political combinations which might disturb that mutual confidence which is so necessary for a good understanding between the Swedish and Russian nations. Marked by the utmost cordiality and in close conformity with the various measures taken during the last years to approach Sweden and Russia, this meeting between the two sovereigns and their ministers gives a new proof of the growing friendship between the two countries, which certainly will be greeted everywhere with satisfaction."

This official assurance quickly allayed the storm. Even the worst Russophobians in the press began to say pleasant things about the "prey-hungry neighbor in the East." Suddenly it was as though Dr. Hedin's "Word of Warning" had never existed.

A few weeks later, on the 14th of August, the Swedish peace workers found an opportunity to express their appreciation of the government's timely and wise interference, when the Swedish Peace Society, through its president, Mr. Carl Sundblad, and secretary, Mr. Emil Larsson, in private audience presented to the King the following address:

"The Executive Committee of the Swedish Peace

Society begs of Your Majesty to accept its warm appreciation, homage, and gratitude for the initiative Your Majesty has taken to a friendly approach between our country and our eastern neighbor, so eloquently expressed in the meeting recently held in the Finnish archipelago between Your Majesty and the Emperor of Russia.

"The people of Sweden desire and need continued friendship and peace with all their neighbors, not the least Russia, and are therefore grateful to their King and government for every governmental act that aims at strengthening and affirming old ties of friendship, and this so much more now, as such strong forces are at work to arouse distrust, misunderstanding, nay, hostile feelings, between us and our neighbors."

The King received the deputation very cordially. He stated that personal bonds of friendship had long united him to the Russian Emperor, and declared that it was his firm intention to maintain, not merely good, but friendly, relations with all neighbors, not the least Russia. He expressed his appreciation of the address, and bade the deputation present his hearty greetings and thanks to the members of the Swedish Peace Society.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, October 14, 1912.

Work of the Central West Department.

By Charles E. Beals, Field Secretary.

Since reporting last, the Field Secretary has delivered, among other addresses, the following: Before the Third Unitarian Church of Chicago, "Heroism, Past and Future;" at a union meeting in the Chicago Lawn M. E. Church, "Toward Comradeship;" in the First Congregational Church of East Chicago, Ind., "Types of Patriotism: The Obsolescent and the Worthy;" at the graduation exercises of the Hyde Park High School (held in Mandel Hall, University of Chicago), "What Is Worth Your Life?" At the Tower Hill Woman's Congress at Portage, Wis., the Field Secretary's theme was "The Upward Climb." The Baroness von Suttner and Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones were the principal speakers at this Congress. At the October 16 meeting of the Men's League of the Chicago Sunday Evening Club (held in the rooms of the City Club), the Peace Secretary told "Why Pacifists Are Hopeful," and at the meeting of the Neighborhood House Woman's Club his line of thought was "Peace Inevitable."

The Chicago Peace Secretary and his family spent a delightful and invigorating summer vacation in their cottage in the White Mountains. Meantime, the office was in charge of the efficient office secretary, Miss Louise C. Lindquist. As much as possible of the purely routine and mechanical work for the coming year was performed during the summer. Moreover, the quiet time was used for the preparation of new lecture material.

During the early summer the Chicago Peace Society issued a report, containing forty pages of printed matter, besides eight pictures.

The *Granite Monthly* (Concord, N. H.), in its September number, published an article on "William Ladd, the Apostle of Peace," written by the Field Secretary.

The local office recently was honored and gladdened by the presence of Hon. George E. Roberts, of Washington, D. C., the Director of the Mint, who was the first president of the present Chicago Peace Society. An-